HER FLIGHT FROM DRESDEN. CONTINUATION OF MRS. DE MELPS STORY OF TROUBLE.

Points Elicited by Cross-examination-Wine Heer, and Cordials-Dropping Cards on the Head of Baron Helno von Geyso. When Crier Peter Rush opened the Special Ferm of the Supreme Court yesterday mornng every seat in the court room was filled, and many spectators stood against the walls. Mrs. De Meli had a number of friends with her, but

Mr. De Mell seemed to be alone.

Mr. McClure resumed the cross-examination Mrs. De Meil. She said that Mr. De Mell unertook the education of the boy, and, having no business, spent much of the time in the house. He received all his income from his mother. While he was boating the boy once on the head with a ruler she had interfered, and and been struck on the hand with the ruler, which hurt her. The boy was fond of his lather, although afraid of him. The boy occaitenally needed some correction. Mr. De Mell's nother was very fond of the boy, and took him tway one summer when the witness was ill. There was a long series of severe thrashings. which occurred almost daily, and, in the wit-

ness's opinion, for no good reason.

When Mr. De Meli asked the witness to be come his wife, he said he would have to get his mother's consent, as he was dependent on her. His mother made her several presents, and after the marriage gave parties for her. She began to dislike the mother about two years after her marriage. It was because of the mother's influence over her husband against her parents. Even after that, however, the old r parents. Even after that, however, the old dy continued to make her prosents. She had we ner a piano as a wedding present. It was a custom for her and her husband to take neer with the old lady on Sunday. The old dy continually interfered in the household fairs, but Mrs. De Meli often asked her adec. She disiked her sincerely, but tried to meet it for her husband's sake. The old dy knew that she disliked her. When she left r De Meli he was still dependent on his other. She allowed him from \$3,000 to \$4,000 year. When he went to Africa she received to third of that.

far De Meit he was still dependent on his mother. She allowed him from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year. When he went to Africa she received one-third of that.

Mr. De Meit had always been cruel to the winess since 1872, but especially so in 1839 and 1831. He told her that she was a beggar, and that he wished her to consider herself as such. He said that as he could not treat her as he would like to do, he would whip the children before her, and perhaps she would feel that. He said that as he could not treat her as more than the was a beggar, and that he wished her to be Meil remostrated, he replied, "This is the way I can't treat you." He told her she was a beggar one or twice a month. During 1880 he spoke cruelly to her at least twice a day. He told hershe was incapable of taking charge of her children and sneered at her taste for music, and said, ironically, it was a pity that she did not go on the stage. He said he wished her to be subservient in all things to his mother, and that he would force her to be so. He refused to discharge a servant who was incompetent and impertinent, saying he proposed to manage the servants. This treatment all led up to her leaving him, but the particular reason why she left him was because he tried to incarcerate her in an insane asylum.

She was not in her usual health when Mr. De Mell went to Africa, and Dr. Zumpe prescribed rost and quiet. She had a very high opinion of the Dector, both as gentleman and a physician, and she would never have thought that he would enter into a conspiracy to put her in an insane asylum. Toward the end he seemed to be acting in a peculiar way, and had low, murmured conversations with the old lady at the door. She thought that if the dector was overpersuaded and well said he would act with Mr. De Meil, When she left she feared that he might be persuaded. She considered him weak. Her regard for him was because he had been a stanch firend to her and the children. He seemed to be vory much confused as to what he ought to do. On the day before she left Dresd

and saw him talking with the old lady, and heard him say: Well, we will see what time will bring forth. I know of a place. She then suspected that they were trying to get her into an asylum, and she ran away.

Whon Mr. De Meil came back from Africa, in the spring of 1881, he seemed glad to see her and the children, and treated her kindly for a week and then resumed his ill treatment. She assisted Mr. De Meil in drinking his two or three bottles of wine at dinner, but always took hers with water. It was quite light wine at a france a bottle. He generally took an hour and a half in eating his dinner. It affected him very much. He also drank other liquors. He always drank one, and sometimes more than one bottle. It was Mr. De Meil's custom to force the children to drink wine. The children to grank wine.

When she went out with Mr. De Meil to social gatherings there was generally a support served with wines, beer, and cordials. She generally look one of these.

What did Mr. De Meil take?

"All three." (Laughter.)
Q-Did you ever smoke? A-Yes, sometimes.
Q-Did you ever smoke? A-Yes, sometimes.
Q-Did you have smoke? A-Yes, sometimes.
Q-When you returned from Franzenshad did you have a very unpleasant interview with Mr. De Meil in regard to a paper which you refused to show bilm? A-What paper?

regard to a paper which your refused to show that 'A-What paper'
Q -bloyou remember A -Neither do I. [Lambler]
Q -bloyou remember getting down on your knees and
eacting you were not worthy of hund; A -I did not, and
that be shown in a great of the paper of the condition of the condition of the paper of don't remember. A .- Neither do I. Haughter.

Anyling she was sooing to leave him forever. The letter was read, as follows:

His art. The time has come when you and I can no longer his logether. There were it and known it for a long white I have seen it and known it for a long white I have seen it and known it for a long white I have seen it and known it for a long white I have a ray was past your mether has been the hitter in our lives. She it is who came between its she it is who taknown to yourself, has gain done all the old indicance over you that was my right in our riage and which, the first few years, ket it is very wentured to come into her family pennilses. Had I been rich, as I often fold you, your mother would never have dared to speak to me the way she has so often done, and which I have taken not because we were dependent on her for every penny, but because she was your mother? Things went on from bad to worse. She was not satisfied in work side had commenced by separating our allowing you were young to trink as often to say to with her ever a bridge your absence, and thinking only of myself and my own ammencent. All this and during your absence, and thinking only of myself and my own ammencent. All this sake, though there were hours when I thought I could laded bear it molanger. In such an hour I wrote to my horders, telling them I was simply unversion. You know her sent it, were before, though had she dared to throw her money in my face, as she did that last saturday. Never had she dured to tell me that the very children had she dependent—ave, so unterfy dependent—the far when her was paid for out of her pencer. If was the outered truth of my life, God in the horse when his and my repeated only the earned things just a histor to meek humility to her many almayer and inner them works, she declared me crass, Yea, that was the trothle, she repeated only the sile rany people, I did not know it, and she thought that then like the many times before her money in its many forms, could and missenthit to tell money human being have the chance of re-

crowsies, only like all cray people, I did not know and she thought that then, like the many times below her money in its many forms, could and must should heave the many times below her money. In its many forms, could and must sold to so, indeed. I am too proud a woman, even in my south to ver.

On the money in the many forms, could an interest the first sold the sold that it is not sold to so, indeed. I am too proud a woman, even in my sold the sold that it is not keep me from the despair that I feel creeping or me and which seems to freeze the very heart will not when I think of the empty, interestly future though the sold that it is after all I have gone through. Therefore make including to receil me, for it will be useless. The step was about rever to be rejected. I received a letter from the sold in Paris I shall write to my bridders for the rest in Paris I shall write to my bridders for the rest in Paris I shall write to my bridders for the rest which thing acquire as you can and if may one acknowled the whole thing acquire as you can and if my one acknowled to my any and in the sold parishing will soon forces me, and as for yourself u have to be a first my anim for an indefinite time. It have been to parish my amin for an indefinite time. It have been to be a my many and that if my how with regard to your morter did not chaure I don't work the regard to your morter did not chaure I don't work the first on my will keep the force or in have taken the invivation and I have taken the invivation and I have the force or in the force of the sold my of the my know, and twill have the force or for its own. What you let me know, are to any sold and then the control and the sold parished and the sold parished before need my things—thave taken the search and sold my things—thave taken the search and sold my the search of the sold my sold the sold my sold the

my own, so that you will have but little trouble. I have not taken this step without consulting a lawyer, as I told you I would, and he says I have a perfect right to do as I like, provided I ask nothing more from you, which I certainly will never do. Give me what belongs to me. That is all. The diamond ring you will find in the bex in my tollet table. My little darring can some day wear it. May it bring her more happiness than it did her poor mother.

May I bring her more happiness than it did her poor in their in the in their in their in the in their in the interval in the interva P. S. -Forgive my not following your wish about tw days' notice. I could not have shood it. You do no know, even now, what I have suffered and am suffering

Mire. De Mell says she went from Dresden to Leipsic, and then, without leaving the denot, went on to Frankfort. She met a may in the cars named Bradford. She intended at first to go to Paris, but changed her mind and went to London. Her brother afterward sent Mr. De Mell an address to send the things to in New York, and they were sent there. She did not return to Dresden until August, 1832. She kept herself secreted.

THE SODES POINT TRAGEDY.

Jusper Newport's Narrative of how the

Lyons, N. Y., Dec. 20.-The trial of Sam Williams for the murder of James Hall at Sodus Point in January, 1882 was resumed yesterday. Jasper Newport took up his nar-rative or confession where he left off on the adjournment on Tuesday. He said that on the night Williams sleet with him at his (Newport's) home they made complete plans for the murder of Hall on the succeeding evening. Nearly the whole night was spent in planning. Early next morning he (Newport) arose and the reparation of the continued to make her prosents. She has been continued to make her and her hashand to take the continued to the continued to make her and her hashand to take the continued to the went about his farm duties. Williams met him late in the farm barn, and they selected a suitable club for killing Hall. Witness laid it

drink at the bar, and went out of doors. This he did several times, until the train arrived in the afternoon, when he left for Auburn.

The prosecution expects to finish to-inorrow.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Mr. Freiinghuysen in Concluding the Discus-WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Frelinghuysen to-day made public a letter sent by him to Minister Lowell concluding the discussion with the Government of Great Britain of the Clayton-Bulwer trenty. The letter is dated Nov. 22, 1883. On the question of the failure of the plan for an interoceanic canal, on which the treaty was based, Mr. Frelinghuysen says:

Nov. 22, 1883. On the question of the failure of the plan for an interocennic canal, on which the treaty was based. Mr. Frelinghuysen says:

Lord dranville raises the point that no time was fixed by the Convention within which such interoceanic communications were to be made. While this statement is currect, it is also true that it was contemplated that the canal was about to be constructed at the time the treaty was negotiated and that their lives are such as a contemplated that the canal was herotiated in the failure we think affects the treaty in the same manner that a failure by Great Britain rendered the failure we think affects the treaty in the same manner that a failure by Great Britain to give the consideration within a definite time, had one been fixed by the Convention, would have affected it.

In regard to the provision that notiter the United Status nor Great Britain shall colonize or exercise any dominion overany part of Contral America, Mr. Frelinghuysen says:

This is a most important provision. It is one of a cluster restraining one nation from having any advantage over the other in regard to the police of the consistence and printing of the failure. Scalaist occupation and forthesition, and against failure. Scalaist occupation and forthesition, and against failure. Scalaist occupation and forthesition, and against failure of a large remisery organized British colony in Central America, while it does prohibit the existence of a large remisery organized British colony in Central America, while it does prohibit the United States from having any possession or culony there. The color for this claim is that, while the stipulation that neither of the two Governments should colonize any part of Central America, while it does prohibit the failure of the two Government should colonize any part of Central America, while it does prohibit the sailor of the failure of the constitution of a territory as large as three of our smaller states. This declaration cannot be held to authorize the result and the subs

The Graphic Company's Answer.

MONTHEAL, Dec. 20.—The plea of the New York Graphic Newspaper Company was lodged in court to day in answer to the winding up order. It denies in the allocations made in the petition. The directors as section in cross-daings are the result of a company of wrick the company.

Sheldon House, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Winter health and pleasure resort. Ocean water and electric baths, steam heat, passenger elevator, wonderful spring water. Board, 28 to \$12 per week. Circulars.—Adv.

For All Broughtal or Lung Complaints Use Office's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil with Line and Wi Cherry. Sold by druggists. Depot, 6 Bowery.—44s.

FOR SCHOOLS AND STREETS TWO HIG ITEMS OF THE CITY BUDGET GONE OFER.

From 15,000 to 20,000 Children for whom there is find to be No School Room-Mr. Coleman Wants More than a Million. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment

received yesterday a communication from Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell of the State Board of Charities, giving the opinion of that Board that the appropriation of \$25,000 for outdoor poor which is annually distributed by the Commis-sioners of Charities and Correction, is unnecessary, because private charity is sufficient to provide for that class of the poor. Another communication was received from the same Board opposing the erection of new buildings on Ward's Island, because the new city farm to be purchased will provide for so many of the present inmates of the city institutions that such new buildings will be unnecessary.

Commissioner Thompson of the Department

of Public Works sent in a corrected estimate of the cost of finishing Washington Market, asking for \$180 400 in addition to the \$100 000 already appropriated. He also suggested the appropriation of \$35,000 to pay for one-half of the fron foot bridge over the railroad tracks in Fourth avenue at Ninety-eighth street, provided the Harlem Railroad Company can be

Fourth avenue at Ninety-eighth street, provided the Harlem Railroad Company can be compelled to comply with the law and pay for the other half.

Mr. F. W. Devoc of the Board of Education addressed the Board. He said he was satisfied that the present deliciency of school accommodations is not due to any fault of the Commissioners of Education, because they have continually applied for more money to make the necessary improvements, but have failed to get it. He spoke of the crowded condition of the schools, and said that for want of sufficient rooms it had become necessary in some cases to fill the assembly rooms with pupils endangering their health. The Board asked for \$4.430,000 for next year. Mr. Devoce assured the Board of Estimate that the Commissioners of Education were willing to take the restonability of spending all that money. He defled any taxoayer to show where a penny was wasted by the Board.

President licity said it was his contino that the gentlemen of the Board of Education ought to have the money they had asked for.

Mr. Devoc said the improvements ordered in the schools by the Health Board and the Fire Commissioners would cost \$80,000.

Mr. Asten—Bo I understand you that yee do not advocate the fail appropriation?

Mr. Devoc—I present the facts and leave the matter with you.

Mr. Asten.—We are here to receive information and ad-

On missioners would cost \$80,000.

Mr. Asten—Do I understand you that you do not advocate the full appropriation?

Mr. Devec—I present the facts and leave the matter with you.

Mr. Asten—We are here to receive information and advice from those who know what is wanted.

Mr. D. You—We leave that entirely with you.

Mr. F. R. Cambert—Ob, my colleague is too modest. We want you to appropriate the full amount we have asked for. There are from fifteen to twenty thousand children who south to be revivied for.

Mr. Asten—Has it ever occurred to you that in additional firm amount racked for by you, which is nearly the tax levy and dillianal som of State taxes, which will bring the amount to be raised for school purposes to about sex influences of deliars? The amount raised for school purposes to about sex influences of deliars? The amount raised for school purposes.

Mr. Devo—Unleage gives 27 per cent. of her taxes for school purposes.

Mr. Devo—Unleage gives 27 per cent. of her taxes for school purposes.

Mr. Devo—I know we need the new schools.

Mr. Asten—But it is spent on the children of Children, as part of ours is.

M. Devo—I know we need the new schools.

Mr. Asten—But we put up three new schools building this year. I am willing to juy my share as a tax payer, and so are the other members of our floard.

Mr. Asten—Ny recollection is that this Board, with the exception of the last few years, has always granted the amount asked for by your Board. I am willing to approve the time of the interessed population of the case few years, has always granted the amount asked for by your Board. I am willing to approve the time of the interess of the schools have they are. I do not believe there are any better schools in the world than we have here in the early spring how they are. I do not believe there are any better schools in the world the more than the schools have the sea of the truncation and do the work as it ought to be done. We want this money chiefly to take care of the interessed population—and yet hope and yet the

worth of new huildings. I do not know at a single argument why you should do that. We need to have the schools interseed. We have the best system; let us have the best huildings.

Street Commissioner Coleman had asked for \$1,184,000 for street deanting, and the Board had expressed the opinion that \$1,000,000 would be sufficient. Mr. Coleman said yesterday that he supposed the work could be done for that, but the streets would not be so clean as with the larger sum. He hoped the Board would at least grant \$50,000 over the \$1,000,000 proposed.

Mr. Asten-Now that you have got the streets in good condition, it does not cost so underly of clean them as it do at tirs. When you got charge of them they were not as whing the what they are now. Should not that make a Mr. Coleman-The streets must be cleaned frequently to keep them clean. Some of them must be cleaned very wide an it! I had to take a contract to clean them I would do! for untel less than last year.

Mr. Coleman-The streets must be cleaned requently wide an it! I had to take a contract to clean them I would do! for untel less than last year.

Mr. Coleman-Here is new dir! contract every day to be removed. If we have heavy falls of show, of course, that increases the expense.

Mr. Asten-We are constantly increasing the sated of the Belgian pavenent, and that makes the streets easier to clean.

President Reidly-Your contracts expire pretty soon, do they not?

Mr. Stein Pavenent, and that makes the streets easier to clean.

President Reidly-Your contracts expire pretty soon, do they not?

Mr. Coleman-Here to rea here the hart which it alone by contract; it would that he pays only 12% cents an hour and that the contract pays only 1126 cents. Bon't you think you could do the whole of it without contracts?

Mr. Coleman-Here you changed from the day's work system to the contract system you said that the city would have you changed to the beauty by changing lack?

Mr. Coleman-No. 30, 14 on on.

At the request of the Health Board a resolution was passed transferring

AMUREM ENTR. La Gloconda" at the Metropolitan Oper

Ponchielli, whose opera, "La Gioconda," was given for the first time in this country at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, is not a young composer, though he was not until recently much known beyond the confines of Italy. "La Gloconda" is the work of a mature musician. It is, if we are correctly informed, in its third edition. Originally it was an opera of the traditional Italian type, with humdrum accompaniments and the regulation number of arins and concerted pieces at the usual intervals. But soon afterward Ponchielli. yielding to the new spirit which was being wafted into Italy from Germany, remodelled it. Then Verdt brought out "Alda," founding and at once stamping with success a new school of Italian music. With the serious purpose of this school Ponchielli revised his work a third

"In Gioconda" is the third Italian opera of recent years which bears the stamp of dramatic and musical unity—the great seal of new musical Italy. The two others are, of course, "Aida" and "Mefistofele." No one need be told that these share with Wagner's "Lohengrin" the h nor of being the greatest operate successes we have known here of late. Last night "La Gioconda" was received with every demonstration of favor. It achieved, like the other works of this school, an unquestionable success. This new phase of Italian art is not ophemeral; when undoubted genius works with a serious putpoet the result is always something of lasting vitality. "La Gioconda" is, like "Aida" and "Mefistofele," quite distinct from the operas of any other school. It is in no sense Wagnerian, as some suppose this school to be, if by Wagnerian we understand the structure of leading motives or the abolition of melody as it always fourished in Italy. This new Italian school is tuneful, but tuneful in a different way from the od school. The molody is the legitimate outgrowth of the dramatic situation. When Mine, Patti introduced an embellishment in "Aida" the effect was sbocking; when she introduces an embellishment in "Fravitat" or any other opera constructed on the old plan the effect is brilliant. This sexample will explain better than any dissertation the difference in kind of the tunefuness of the two schools. The later of these is Wagnerian only in that it adopts certain musical effects which the meister originated, but as a whole we may say of it that, though it may be Wagnerian when compared to the real Wagner And we are glad of it—not because we do not consider that Wagner has tonched the highest point, but he cause we want every popular here and when compared to the real Wagner and when compared to the real Wagner and when compared to the real wagnerian, said that she preferred her macaroni without success Medican the original of the fashionable element by incessant repetitions of the Ruder and Trovatores, and the structure promises "La Gioconda" is the third Italian opera of recent years which bears the stamp of dramatic

ropolitan Opera House this season have been poorly attended, notwithstanding the luxurious mises on scene.

"La Gloconda" is indebted for some of its

misses as seene.

"La Gloconda" is indebted for some of its success to the composer of "Medistafele," who furnished Ponchiell with the libretto. The success to the composer of "Medistafele," who furnished Ponchiell with the libretto. The seene is laid in Ventee. The ylot is briefly as follows: There is a tenor (Easo). He is blessed even beyond the ordinary operatic tedor, for two sopranos, a high and mezzo, lavish their love upon him. In social station, curiously enough, the mezzo, Leura is high, and the high decidedly mezzo, being La Gioconda, a street dancer. Laura is already married to a nobleman, Africe, but as he is a baseo, there is nothing strange in her affection for Easo; for no operatic heroine with a prepar sense of the fitness of things would allow marriage with a baseo to stand in the way of a grande passion for a todor. Eazo, of course can only be in love with one at a give, and he herpiens to have selected Lawa, while the only berson who regards La Gloconda with affection is the viliain, lavable, a baritone, of course. This viliain, in order to gain possession of La Gloconda, accuses her old bind mother of witcheraft. She is about to be mobbed when Eazo, Laura, and a party of miskers interfere and save her. Out of gratitude she presents Laura with her rocary. Though Laura is masked and Eazo disquised, they recognize one another. They pian an elegement. Through Parmaba, La Gioconda sees that Laura is to be carried of our Eazo and Laura is to he carried off our Eazo and Laura is to he carried of our Eazo and Laura is to he carried off our Eazo and Laura is to he carried off our Eazo and Laura is neck, and indicated the she praging the masked lady who recomb her hashed being and linds that she is betraying the masked lady who recomb her had a ferror of the seance.

But Meise, being a Neapolitan basso, knows the fuscination which tenors exert over mezzos.

on the control of the

JOHN H. QUINN'S DEFENCE. THE MAN ACCUSED OF SETTING FIRE

TO THE POUGHKEEPSIE HOTEL.

Pleading that he was Intextented and had No Rerollection of Visiting the Hotel-Wis Head Brunk, but his Fact All Right. POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 20 .- Recorder Lown's court room was again packed with spectators at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the case of John H. Quinn, charged with attempting to burn the Poughkeepsie Hotel, was called. Quinn, in an interview in the jail this morning. denied that he had recommendatory letters

from Whitelaw Reld.

The first witness for the defence was John Welch, night clerk of the Nelson House. He testified that Quinn was very drunk when he came there after 3 o'clock in the morning and neked for a room. When the witness was asked to explain how drunk he was he replied. "He walked right up, straight and stiff." When he entered the hotel he simply said that he wanted a room, as he didn't want to go home.

When he entered the hotel he simply said that he wanted a room, as he didn't want to go home. Elwood Burgsley, night clerk at the Morgan House, testified that he had known Quinn four or five rears. When he came to the Morgan House, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, he was under the influence of liquor.

John H. Quinn, the prisoner, was then called to the stand, and he testified as follows:

I am 23 years old and reside in Poughkeepsie. By occupation f am a clerk. I always lived in Poughkeepsie until three years ago, when I went to New York. I drink sometimes. I first began drinking a little over two years ago. I know A. P. Burkank. He is a member of the look with. I met han there sometimes. Have the continuent of the

In answer to questions put by Mr. Hackett, In answer to questions put by Mr. Hackett, Quinn said:
I went to New York to live in June, 1881. I went as clerk for C. B. Grady, 0/2 Sixth avenue, real estate broker, and stayed there a month, when he failed; and I went with 160. T. Smith A.C., furnitive dealers, 160 of my own accord, and went with Henry Hermans, formiture dealer in Mott street. I stayed there two weeks and left of my own accord, and then went to the Lotos Club, where I remained two years lacking a month, Q—Were you not charged with stealing some property? A.—No, sir.

Q—Have you ever given different names in New York? A.—No, sir.

Q—Have you ever given different names? A.—No, sir.

Here the District Attorney handed the pris-Q.—lay sou ever given different names! A.—No, siz. Here the District Attorney handed the prisoner several pawn tickets and told him to look at them, which he did. In reply to a question he said: "One of them bears my name, and the others names of friends of mine." The District Attornoy questioned him closely as to where the persons whose names appeared on the tickets reside, and where and how he became acquainted with them, to which Quinn gave full answers. When asked how he came by the pawn tickets, he said he bought them. The one with his own name on represents a watch and searf ring, which he pawned for \$8 just before he left New York the last time for Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie.

Redirect by Mr. Thorn—It is quite a customary thing to buy and sell pawn tickets in New York, isn't if A.—Yee, sir, quite a common thing when a man gets in a note.

Mr. Thorn next questioned Quinn as to the cause of his leaving the Lotos Club. He said:

I left the Lotos Club on account of drink. I was a drinking hard, and the bookkeeper told me I had better step, and hinted that if I did not I would be discharged, so I resigned, under the advise of the other bookkeeper, I could have obtained a certificate of character from the superintendent, but I never asked for one. One of There was nothing due me from the club when I left. I had SPO or \$40 left over from the other month. I never had any other trouble there.

The Recorder held Quinn to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ume. Helen Hopekirk's Pinnoferte Rocital. Mme. Helen Hopekirk, a young Scotch ady, who has received her musical education partly in Edinburgh and partly at Leipzic, and who was so far estoemed in the latter city as to be invited to play in the famous Gowandhaus concerts, gave a piano recital, the first of a series, yesterday afternoon, in Stoinway Hall. The world has not been accustomed to look to Scotland for musicians or composers and to Scotland for musicians or composers and perhaps for this very reason Mme. Hopskirk, coming from such sterile musical soil, should reserve a warmer welcome. She cartainly exhibited yesteriax qualities that amply justify her in her choice of a profession, and made it clear that she is competent to interpret the highest and most difficult compositions.

In person and manner she is very pleasing, and presents, while seated at the plane, a minure of asthetic grace not units some of In person and numer she is very pleasing, and presents, while seated at the pinne, a piture of a sthetic grace, not unlike some of bu Maurier's bandsome women.

The characteristics that she brings to her art are strength, endurance, a fine technique, case, and an excellent memory. She gives the idea of baving been an untringly industrious and unfinehingly earnest student. The first impression made by her playing is not the best, for it is only after hearing her for some time that her solid attainments make themselves apparent and win their ducrespect and esteem. The qualities that Mme, Horeskirk needs to develop more fully are imagination and a certain poetic grace. At present her playing is a little too mechanical.

Her repertoire is large, and, if she gives all the pieces upon the programmes of the remaining three recitals without notes, as she did at the first, it would indicate a very great cultivation of the faculty of memory.

Auctioneer R. P. Clapp called : "Are you ready?" Large Auctioneer R. P. Chapt called: "Are you realy?" Large diagrams showed the offices in the new building. The rentals had been fixed at from \$100 to \$2.800 a year. The bidding vesterday was for the choice of offices, and premiums were paid for the province of offices, and premiums were paid for the province of the same and the same and the same and the same and the first choice and took five offices for three years with a total rental of \$8,500 a year. H. T. Kneemium for the second and third choices. One hundred and twenty-five offices were rented and over fifty remain unsold. The anction will be resumed to day.

Jem Mace has backed down and withdrawn his deposit and challengs for Jack Davis to fight Alf Greenfield. Harbert A. Slade, the Maori, was arrested in Kansas City on Westnesday has they the Sheriff for being surraly and disturbling the peace. Sullivan went bail for bin. John Brewster of New Orleans, who was recently shot by his brother, Sheriff Brewster, in a political melec, was one of the referees in the fight between Paddy Ryan and John L. sullivan at Musicalppi City. Charley Mitchell, the English champion, has challenged Bill Goode to fight for \$1,000 a side either for points or for endurance. Goode replied that, while he at present is only open to but any idd in the world under 20 years of age, any side, for \$1,000 a side, he fancies he will be able to make Mitchell take a back seat in less than a year.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises ... 7 21 | Sun sets ... 4 35 | Muon rises ... 12 00 star water—nits bar ... 8 36 | Muon rises ... 12 00 star | Nuon rises ... 12 00 Arrived-THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

Sa City of Merida Rettig, Vera Cruz Dec. 7. Sa Bhaetia, Vogelgesanz, Hamburg Dec. 5, and Havre Ne Bhaetia, Vogelgesang, Hamburg Dec. 5, and Havre Sth.

8s Morgan City, Adams, New Orleans.

8s Alamo, Boiger, Gaiveston.

8s Vollette, Fuller, Brunswick, Ga.

8s Polynesia, Kubine, Hamburg Dec. 1.

8a Tuckahor, Townsend, Baltimore.

8a Broakiyu City, tiore, Bristol Dec. 4.

Sa Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk.

Ship Oregon, Pennell, Liverpool.

Bark Carl Linck, Zilke, B.; Nazaire.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, Drummond, Naevitas.

Bark Sileve Bloom, Fetherstonehaugh, Liverpool.

Sa Bomano, from New York, has passed the Lizard.

8a Tower Hill, from New York, has passed the Lizard.

8a Waesland, from New York, has passed the Lizard.

Court Calendars This Day.

Two experienced physicians of the Switt Specific Com-pany, Atlanta its. have located at 15s West Mit at., and will be pleased to see all who are affected with blood or akin diseases. Examination and consultation free.—der.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

low York Stock Exchange-Sales Doc. 10 At LA Fac. Inc. 235, 1 At L. & Fac. 1st, 2 At L. & Fac. 1st, 2

RATERDAD AND STREET BRANCH | 300 M*polie & St. | Hankr. | L. com. | 18 | S. Cont in al. | 10 M*polie & St. | 10 M*t*p*t*an. | 10 M*t*p*t*an. | 10 M*t*p*t*an. | 10 M*t*p*t*an. | 25 American. | 125% Sor. Par. | 27 | 28 | 10 Adams. | 125% Sor. Par. | 15 | 25.55 | 1. com. | 26 | 25.55 | 1. com. | 26 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55 | 25.55

COSING PRICES

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The more important changes for the day were:

Dec. 19. Dec. 19. Dec. 20.

C. B. A Quincy 12115, 1215, Nor. Pac. 19. Dec. 19. Dec. 20.

Del. L. & West. 1173, 1105, Nor. Pac. west. 1855, 5656

Del. L. & West. 1173, 1105, Nor. Pac. west. 1851, 1752, 1753,

Money on call, 2 % cent. money on call, 2 w cent.
Storling exchange higher and in fair domand.
Dosted rates unchanged at \$4.83 and \$4.85%.
Actual rates, 60-day bills, \$4.81\1000\\$4.82\1000\\$4.85\6000\\$

Receipts of internal revenue to-day, \$424.524; customs, \$413.257; national bank notes for redemption, \$532.000.

The builton in the Bank of England has increased £31.500 during the past week. The amount witherawa from the bank on balance to-day is £25.000. Paris advices quote 3 % cents at 75.27%, and exchange on London £5.21. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in gold of 72.500 trances and an increase in strong of the Mexican national debt has been finally abandoned, and a new one has now been substituted. The London Times says: "According to the scheme now proposed no new money will be asked of English investors, but a sum of £2.000.000 will be raised in the United States, where Mexican Government bonds are much more largely held than in Europe. The object aimed at all along has been to re-istabilish floxican credit in the European money markets, and thus to pave the way for financial operations in connection with the development of the means of communication between the United States and Mexico."

The directors of the New York and New Eng-

The directors of the New York and New England Railroad Company met in Boston yesterday to consider the financial condition of the company. A director said to-day that it was found that the finances of the company were not in as favorable a condition as many of the Board had supposed. Regarding the report that the company's floating debt was \$2,500,000, he agreed with other directors that the amount was overestimated. The exact amount is not stated. The immediate requirements of the company for unsecured liabilities and interest due Jan. I are understood to be \$1,000,000. The company for unsecured liabilities and interest due Jan. I are understood to be \$1,000,000. The company has a part of the interest money on hand. The subject was referred to the Finance Committee of the Board, with instructions to ascertain what the stockholders are willing to do in the emergency and report on Dec. 28. The company has in its treasury \$500,000 of its own second mortgage bonds and other assets which are said to be available.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says on authority that there is not a word of truth in the report that President B. H. Young of the Louisville, New Alhany and Chicano Italiway has resigned. Vice-Fresident Blallman denies that there is any trouble or ill feeling, so far as he knows, among the officers relative to the management of the road.

The Oregon and Transcontinental Company has requested the Stock Exchange to list an additional issue of \$2,000,000 of its collateral trust bonds.

trust bonds.

The anthracite coal tonnage of all the carrying companies for the eleven months of 1893, ending Nov. 30, was 29.659.886 tons, an increase of 3.189.229 tons as compared with the same period last year. The stock of coal on hand at tide water shipping points on Nov. 30 was 506.380 tons, an increase of 91.515 tons as compared with the amount on hand Oct. 31.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.-FLOUR-Dull and de-

TRUBSDAY, Dec. 20. "FLOUR-Dull and depressed. Wheat futures dull and without material charge opening signity lower and afterward recover that so opening signity lower and afterward recover in the Chicago market; sales 1 200.00 bush. So 2 red; December, 81.125,481.131 January, 81.185,261.138. Pebruary, 81.165,481.105; March, 81.175,481.138. Pebruary, 81.25,590 bush soid part at 75c. for Western. Oats 5,485c. Ingher owing to an advance at Chicago and storths at the West, whereby the yield is likely to be still further damaged; the channel here was light, however sales 1.112.000 bush. December, 81.000 damaged; the channel here was light, however sales 1.112.000 bush. Pebruary, 42.45c. March, 10.100 damaged; the channel here was light, however sales 1.112.000 bush. Pebruary, 42.45c. March, 40.000 bush. After Change-Wheat closed flux to 2 colored to 1.112. Manuary, 40.200 bush. Becomber, 81.000 damaged; the channel here was light, however sales 1.112.000 bush. Pebruary, 42.5c. March, 40.000 bush. Pebruary, 42.5c. March, 40.000 bush. March, 10.000 damaged; the sales 2.000 bush. Sales and 40.000 bush. March, 10.400 bush. March, 10

\$10.50, All other provisions firm. Dressed hogs firm all Bi one bairs

Parmousers—Refined for export was very firm, and Sign.

Parmousers—Refined for export was very firm, and Sign.

Was bid for January; resales on the epot quoted files.

Crade certificates had another decline, and the "shorts

apparent y had the advantage; sales 10,114-(20) bids, opening, \$1.135; bighest, \$1.135; bowen, \$1.125; closure, \$1.125; bid. Average daily runs to the 18th instant, 50.812 bids, and deliveries, 55,581 bids.

Business Hotices.

Go to Brummell's for your Hollday Candles, Standard mixed, SI per five-pound box; fine bobbons and chocolates a secularly (60; to 81 per pound box. 419 Grand 81, 831 Broadway, and 2.3 6th av.

Engle Scap—the wonder of all scaps.—The purest and as cheap as the lowest priced trash. Sold in every grocery, 10 cents a par. SHERMAN & BROS. Barnett's Kalliston allays all trritation of

MARRIED.

BAKER-SAUNDERS, On Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1883, by the Rev. H. B. Cornwall, Charles H. Baker, Jr., to Annie Saunders, ali of Brooklyn, COOPER-WALTER, In Wilmington, Del., on Dec. 19, 1883, by the Right Rev. Alfred Les, Charles William Cooper of New York to Mary Rhoads, daughter of the late Thomas Watter.

BROWN.—After a lingering illness, Thomas J. Brown, in the 35th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 94 3d av., on Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1370 P.

CARROLL.—After a short illness, Michael P. Carroll, aged 22 years and Tunenths. ared 22 years and Tmenths.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the fineral from the residence of Mr A. W. Kidd, 253 10th av., Friday, Dec. 21, at 21, 21, 20, 20 and 20 are a considered by the constant of the constant COX.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, January, Cox., ages. years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Cataract Engine Commany, No. 25, V. D.; also members of the Association of Exempt Firemen, are respectfully invited to attend the funcral from his late residence, 285 10th av., on Saturias morning at 10, o'clock, at 11. A. M. at the Church of St. Columba, 25th st., butween 8th and 9th avs., where a mass of requirem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Counters.

Dugan.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 11 A. M. from 158 East 431 st.

HOSFORD.—On Menday evening, Dec. 17, after a long illness, Solomon Hosford.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 115 Staphope st., Williamsburgh. N. Y., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McFADDRN.—Al Morrisania, on Dec. 19, Williams J. McFadden, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral on Sanday, the 234, at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, corner of 194th st. and Washington av. Internment in Greenwood.

NESTLER.—On Tucsday Dec. 18, Peter Nestler, son of August and Eugenie Scatier, aged 7 years and 10 days, Funeral at the residence of his parents, 35 Bleecker st., Jersey City Heights, on Friday, the 21st Inst., at 2 o'clock if M. Friends invited.

TRINDIA.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 19, Capt. Geo. M. Prindte, formerly of the navy, aged 24 years.

Tuneral his afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 13 2d st.

Special Motices.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION. RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

The Commissioners appointed by the Mayor of the city of New York, pursuant to chap 988 of the Laws of 1875 and amendments thereof, will hold daily sessions until further notice, at 329 o'clock P. M. at their offices, frast floor of the Tribune Building, for the burpose of further charing such parties as many wish to come before them to express their views as to the necessity of additional steam railway facilities in the city of New York.

Dated New York Dec. 18, 1883.

Dated New York Dec. 18, 1883.

Dated New York Dec. 18, 1883.

Commissioners. ABRAHAM L. EARLE, E. R. LIVERMORE,

R. L. OGDEN, Acting Secretary.

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GREAT NWORN CURENT-Multitudes! Rev. Dr. MONCK, Christian Healer, 138 5th av., this day. Mew Bublications.

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There is no paper so good for Indigestion, Heartburn, Naurea, Neuralgia, Malaria, Hundacho, Heartacha, Backache, and every other ache, as "THE WEEKLY CALL." It is full of pure, innocent fun, that would animate the dumbest wax figure. He happy while you may; sorrow comes soon enough. Laughter is the cheapest medicine. A jest does more good than a pill You can trust every man who laughs as far as you see him! but for a small amount.

Buy "THE WEEKLY CALL" if you want to read the hest Family Paper in the world. It will pay you 52 per cont. dividends every year. It has not only lots of fun, for sale by all newsdesiers Saturday, Dec. 22, you will get with it, free, a bandsome picture worth 15 cents in any art store. But the picture and the paper will to-gether cost you only 5 cents. Your newsdealer has this picture now on exhibition. Ask him to show it to you. him to give away to his customers. If he is out of No. 1, send us a postal card, and we will mail you free a copy of "THE WEEKLY CALL" No. 1.

But don't fail to order from him a copy of "THE WERKLY CALL" No. 2, with its gift picture-"My Big Brother." This picture, nicely framed, would make the the money. It's a gem for five cents. We know it, and

Proprietor of "THE WEEKLY CALL," Philadelphia, Pa.

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V. Divorce, VI. The Family. Delivered in Chickering
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